The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XIV. *Saturday*, February 1, 1800. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

DR. {RECEIPTS *and* EXPENDITURES *in the* TREASURY *of* ALLEGHENY COUNTY, *from the* 1st *of January to the* 31st *of December* 1799, *both days inclusive.*} CR.

	D.	C.
Received of Alexander Gray, Collector of 1st Moon township, for 1796, balance of his duplicate,	116	1
Ezekiel Day, Collector of Deer township, for 1797	13	20
Seth Reed, ditto, of Erie ditto, for 1797	54	83
James Myers, ditto, of Pitt ditto, for 1797, balance of his duplicate	29	9
James Rice, ditto, of Irvine ditto, for 1797	56	29
Robert M'Cully, ditto, of Mifflin ditto, for 1797, balance of his duplicate,	88	12
Cornelius Vanhorn, ditto, of Mead ditto, for 1797,	142	89
Charles Myerstock, ditto, of Pine ditto, for 1797,	201	32
James Lion, ditto, of St. Clair ditto, for 1797	114	4
Charles Phillips, ditto, of Beaver ditto, for 1797	31	83
James Whitesides, ditto, of Fayette ditto, for 1797	22	65
John Lorrain, ditto, of 1st Moon ditto, for 1798, balance of his duplicate	67	83
William M'Keag, ditto, of Plumb ditto, for 1798	162	24
John Turner, ditto, of Pitt ditto, for 1798,	163	3
John M'Bride, ditto of Deer ditto, for 1798	167	58
Casper Reel, ditto of Pine ditto, for 1798	90	
John Robinson, ditto, of Mifflin ditto, for 1798	138	60
James Eaton, ditto, of 2d Moon ditto, for 1798	154	11
William Whiteman, ditto, of St Clair ditto, for 1798	236	80
Robert Magee, ditto, of Pittsburgh, for 1798, balance of his duplicate	249	70
Price M'Geehin, ditto, of Beaver Township for 1798	62	65
George Shields, ditto, of Elizabeth ditto, for 1798, balance of his duplicate	47	58
Fortly Muse, ditto, of Versailles ditto, for 1798	87	
Jesse Hunt, ditto, of Sewickly ditto, for 1798	96	
George Williams, ditto, of Fayette ditto, for 1798	131	49
James M'Claran, ditto, of Irwin ditto, for 1798	69	40
James Buchanan, ditto, of Buffaloe ditto, for 1798	24	50
Robert Firzandolph, ditto, of Mead ditto, for 1798	135	33
John Semple, Collector of Pitt Township, for 1799	355	50
James Kiddoo, ditto, of Mifflin ditto, for 1799	403	11
William Rankin, ditto of Elizabeth ditto, for 1799	375	80
William Thompson, ditto, of St Clair ditto, for 1799	521	58
William Cecil, ditto of Pittsburgh, for 1799	300	
Andrew Poe, ditto, of 2d Moon Township, for 1799	147	30
Samuel M'Bride, ditto, of North Beaver, for 1799	43	30
John Short, ditto, of Fayette ditto, for 1799	300	
William Shaw, ditto, of Versailles ditto, for 1799	109	
John Hunter, ditto, of Plumb ditto, for 1799	100	
John Kerr, ditto, of 1st Moon ditto, for 1799	310	50
James Glover, ditto of Pine ditto, for 1799	195	22
Ezekiel Jones, ditto, of Sewickly ditto, for 1799	43	75
Robert Johnston, ditto of South Beaver ditto, for 1799	65	40
Benjamin Ruffel, ditto, of Erie ditto, for 1799	60	
Henry Elfin, ditto, of Mead ditto, for 1799	83	33
Samuel Jolly, of Slipperyrock, ditto, for 1799	54	36
William Moor, ditto, of Mead ditto, for 1799	56	43
Alexander Bean, ditto, of Irwin ditto, for 1799	29	83
James M'Farlane, woodranger	11	8
James Semple, late sheriff—Money paid by the county for transporting a prisoner to Philadelphia, refunded	160	
Received Taxes on unseated lands	795	50
Forfeiture on the sales of land	270	
Balance due the Treasurer the 31st December, 1799	179	63
	7924	79

	D.	
Balance due the Treasurer 1st of January 1799	267	
Paid William Thorn for making a writing desk for the Commissioner's office	10	
Paid for 203 bushels coals for ditto	13	
Paid Joseph Becket, esquire, his fees and costs holding an inquest	12	
Paid Benjamin Kirean dut tax that had been twice paid	5	
Paid William Thorn for making a coffin for an old discharged soldier	4	
Paid Samuel Jones, esquire, Register fees, for printing & setting up advertisements	14	
Paid John Scull for advertising unseated lands and printing blank warrants	17	
Paid attendance of a boy at the Commissioner's office, for making fires, &c.	2	
Paid Hans Morrison, Coroner, his fees for holding an inquest	10	
Paid John Reed by direction of the judges of the court, for use of his house for the court and for fuel	180	
Paid John Scull for printing instructions to Constables holding elections	8	
Paid Benjamin Stokely, deputy surveyor for a certified list of surveys made on warrants	15	
Paid Henry M'Callin for repairing office chimnies	3	
Paid John Wilkins, esquire, two year's salary, as Treasurer	300	
Paid Wm. Cunningham, order of Trustees on account of stone cutting for court house	100	
Paid George Robinson, order of Trustees, on account of carpenter work, court house	600	
Paid John Hamther order of Trustees, copper work for court house	76	
Paid Abner and Jesse Barker order of Trustees, for materials for court house	14	
Paid John Wilkins, senior for oil for court house, order of the Trustees	114	
Paid Denny and Beelen for nails for court house, order of the Trustees	49	
Paid I D. Williams for painting the court house, order of the Trustees	100	
Paid William Dunning for smith work for the court house, order of the Trustees	154	
Paid William Davis for chairs for the court house	10	
Paid William Dunning for two stoves for the court house	51	
Paid George Robinson on account of work done the court house, order of Trustees	200	
Paid John Irwin for green baize and making a large curtain for court house window	3	
Paid for window glass for the Commissioner's office	5	
Paid Andrew Robinson, late jail keeper his bill of fees and allowance for prisoners from the 10th of December 1797 until the 21st of November 1798	334	
Paid George Robinson extra work done on the jail, order of the Trustees	18	
Paid ditto for building a coal house for jail and finding materials	54	
Paid ditto extra work on the jail, order of Trustees	61	
Paid ditto balance due on his contract for building carpenter work of jail, order of Tr.	433	
Paid Samuel M'Cord for 947 bushels of coal for the use of the jail	49	
Paid for 13 & 3 4 cords of wood for the use of the jail	27	
Paid Henry M'Caslin for repairing a breach in the jail	14	
Paid Samuel M'Cord, jailor his fees and allowance for prisoners	45	
Paid ditto ditto	65	
Paid E. Jones, sheriff his bill of clothing, &c. furnished poor prisoners	26	
Paid James Brison, esquire, prothonotary, his bill, attorney and bench fees, sheriff's costs &c. &c. on ignoramus bills and criminals, for 1798	360	
Ditto ditto for 1799	201	
Paid a few assessors, for the year 1798 not before settled	89	
Paid assessors for the year 1799	780	
Paid for wolf scalps,	640	
Paid agents, inspectors, judges and clerks of the general election	423	
Paid collectors some for 1797—1798—and 1799 their fees	279	
Allowed ditto for unseated lands	289	
Allowed ditto—lost tax, returned on oath	183	
Paid for stationary for the Commissioner's office	25	
Paid Josiah Tannehill, clerk to the Commissioners for twenty-three days in '98	30	
Paid William Wusthoff extra clerk in the year 1798	2	
Paid Samuel Jones, clerk in the year 1797	144	
Ditto ditto in the year 1798	181	
Paid Josiah Tannehill, clerk to the Commissioners, in the year 1799	40	
Paid Nathaniel Irish, junior, clerk, for 61 days in the year 1799	81	
Paid William Wusthoff, extra clerk, in the year 1799	9	
Paid John Wilkin's, esquire, clerk hire, copying books of unseated lands in his office	60	
Paid John Barkly, clerk to the Commissioners twenty two days in December 1799	27	
Paid William Dunning, Commissioner, for thirty seven days service in the year 1798	49	
Paid E. Denny, Commissioner, for 37 days service in the year 1798	49	
Paid William Dunning, Commissioner, for 121 days service in 1799	161	
Paid Nathaniel Irish, Commissioner, for 154 days service in the year 1799	205	
Paid E. Denny, Commissioner, for 101 days service in the year 1799	134	
	7924	

AMOUNT of TAX laid on the several Townships, for the Year 1799, to wit:

	D.	C.
Pittsburgh	649	44
Pitt Township	477	47
Plumb	282	18
Versailles	231	69
Elizabeth	415	22
Mifflin	451	30
St. Clair	692	83
Fayette	461	15
1st district of Moon	434	78
2d district of Moon	147	30
Beaver—North and South	261	48
Sewickly	204	86
Pine and Reserve Tracts	287	87
Deer	174	93
Buffaloe, including Slippery Rock	498	
East and West Irwin	354	7
East and West Mead	446	62
East and West Erie	343	76
	6814	92
Amount of Tax upon unseated, depreciation and donation lands for 1799	1372	29

AMOUNT paid the TREASURER by Collectors for the Year 1799, to wit:

	D.	
By John Semple, collector of Pitt Township	855	
James Kiddoo ditto of Mifflin ditto	403	
William Rankin ditto of Elizabeth ditto	375	
William Thompson ditto of St. Clair ditto	521	
William Cecil ditto of Pittsburgh ditto	300	
Andrew Poe ditto of 2d Moon ditto	147	
Samuel M'Bride ditto of North Beaver ditto	43	
John Short ditto of Fayette ditto	300	
William Shaw, ditto of Versailles ditto	109	
John Hunter ditto of Plumb ditto	100	
John Kerr, ditto of 1st Moon ditto	310	
James Glover ditto of Pine ditto	195	
Ezekiel Jones ditto of Sewickly ditto	43	
Robert Johnston ditto of South Beaver ditto	65	
Benjamin Ruffel, ditto of Erie ditto	60	
Henry Elfin ditto of Mead ditto	82	
Samuel Jolly ditto of Slippery Rock ditto	54	
William Moor ditto of Mead ditto	56	
Alexander Bean ditto of Irwin ditto	29	
	3554	
Balance due by collectors for the year 1799	3260	
	6814	
Amount of Tax received for the year 1799 upon depreciation and donation lands	269	
Balance due upon said lands for 1799	1102	
	1372	

The Collectors for 1797 *and* 1798, *who have not yet settled with the* Treasurer, *are informed, that at the March Court next, no further indulgence can be given.*

E. DENNY.
W. DUNNING,
J. ROBINSON,
} Commissioners.

January the 1st, 1800.

Congress

of the United States.

House of Representatives.

THURSDAY, January 9.

Mr. Thatcher presented a petition from Nathaniel Pellican, stating his claim for procuring the condemnation of a vessel employed in the African slave trade.

Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Gallatin presented the petition of David Jones and William Rogers, brigade chaplains in the late army, praying the grant of donation lands referred to the committee of claims.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the motion of Mr. Nicholas for the reduction of the army. Mr. Morris in the chair.

Mr. Nicholson spoke at length in favour of the motion. He was followed by General Sheppard against the motion. Mr. Robert Williams advocated it, as did also Mr. Randolph. Mr. Otis spoke in answer to Mr. Randolph, and against the motion. Mr. Jones spoke in favor of the motion. He was succeeded by Mr. Claiborne on the same side. Messrs. Harrison and Hill spoke in opposition.

Just before four o'clock, Mr. Alston moved the committee to rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. This was granted, 51 rising in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, January 13.

Samuel J. Cabell, Esq. from Virginia, appeared this day, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. S. Smith presented a memorial of Paul Catalou and others, merchants, of Baltimore, owners of the ship Flora, stating that they had previous to the passing of the act, suspended intercourse with France, and her possessions, dispatched the vessel on a voyage to the Isle of France: that on her return to the United States, and entry in the port of Edgartown, in the state of Massachusetts, she was seized, and detained by the collector of that port; that every security was offered for permission of said vessel to come round to the port of Baltimore that her cargo might be discharged at, but was refused: that application was then made to the Secretary of the Treasury, by whose order she was at length liberated; and further stating, that by this unlawful detention, the memorialists had suffered a loss of 13,000 dollars, praying for such relief in the premises as may be given, referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Otis, from the committee of defence, made a report in part, proposing the adoption of a resolution for suspending the recruting service, until the opinion of the President, imminent danger of invasion shall be deemed to exist, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, to whom were referred the petition of George Farmer, with the report of the Secretary of war thereon, reported, that in the opinion of the committee, the report of the secretary, which is favourable to the petitioner, ought to be adopted and the same was concurred in by the house.

Mr. Platt presented a petition of Jacob Mead, of the county of Oneida, late of the county of Dutchess, State of New York, stating, that while in the office of ensign of a militia regiment, during the late war; he had received a wound which at present prevented his getting a livelyhood by his profession, and therefore praying to be allowed a pension, which was read and referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Read the report of the Secretary of War, on the subject of the national armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, was referred to a committee of defence for consideration and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. D. Foster, the message of the President, containing sundry statements from the director of the Mint, was referred to a select committee for consideration.

Mr. Hill called up the resolution which he laid on the table on Friday last, instructing and requiring the Secretary of State to procure and transmit to the Governor of the state of North Carolina, a number of copies of the laws of the United States, equal to the number heretofore transmitted, which had been destroyed by fire.

Mr. Nicholas wished to know, if in order to procure these copies, it would be requisite to print a new edition.

Mr. Hill replied, that he understood there was not a sufficient number of copies on hand, and that the Secretary of State had anticipated the object of the resolution, by transmitting several copies to the Governor of North Carolina.

On motion, the resolution was committed to a committee.

Mr. Macon said, he wished early in the session to call the attention of the House to a subject which his constituents anxiously looked up to: it had already twice been discussed in this House; and however unsuccessful, he conceived it his duty to renew it; he therefore laid a resolution on the table for the repeal of the 2d section of the act commonly called the Sedition Law.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the committee of claims were instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations ought to be made in the act passed the 12th June, 1798, respecting the evidence and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, &c. and that they report by bill or

On motion of Mr. Sewall, the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, were instructed to report by bill, or otherwise, the expediency of renewing and continuing the acts relative to the fisheries of the United States, and for the government of the fishermen employed therein; and whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in said acts.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business, were instructed to report a bill to revive and continue in force an Act declaring the consent of Congress to an Act of the state of Maryland, relative to Rhode Island and Providence plantations.

Mr. Claiborne presented to the House two petitions from the inhabitants of the Mississippi territory; the first complaining of the administration of the territorial executive, and also of the ordinance which had been adopted by Congress for their government, and praying an amelioration thereof; the second stated that most of the citizens of that territory, were settled on land which had been granted to them by the Spanish Government; and praying that the same may be confirmed by an act of Congress.

The first petition was ordered to be referred to a select committee; and the second was committed to the committee to whom were referred similar petitions of John Henderson and others, and Thomas Bulling and others.

A written message was received from the President of the United States, by his Secretary, Mr. Shaw, in the following words:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

A report made to me on the 5th of this month by the Secretary of War, contains various matters, in which the honour and safety of the nation are deeply interested. I transmit it therefore to Congress, and recommend it to their serious consideration.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, Jan'y 13—1800.

The Report of the Secretary of War which is very lengthy, recommends the establishment of the following military institutions—1st. A Fundamental School, for the instruction of Engineers, Miners, &c.—the present plan of assimilating Artillerists and Engineers, the Secretary conceives incomplete, and recommends their seperation.—2d. A School of Artillery—3d. A School for Cavalry and Infantry—4th. A School of the Navy. Each to be governed by a Director, &c.—The scite of the school of Artillery to be in the vicinity of a foundry of cannon, the manufacture of small arms, &c. that of the navy in a situation where practical experiments may be made.

The message and report were referred to the Committee of Defence; and ordered to be printed.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the bill to repeal part of an Act entituled "An Act for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned. Mr. Morris, in the chair, when the bill was agreed to without amendment, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 14.

An engrossed bill for continuing in force an Act for remitting the disabilities, forfeitures, &c. in certain cases was read and passed.

Mr. Varnum presented a petition from some inhabitants of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire praying the establishment of a post-road, referred to that Committee.

Mr. Griswold, chairman of the Committee of Revisal and unfinished Business, made a report that an act to suspend the Commercial Intercourse with France would expire on the 3d of March next, and as that law was essentially connected with the system of defence established in consequence of French Aggressions which in the present state of things it would be improper to change, they therefore submitted the following Resolution.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to continue in force for a limitted time, the Act entituled "An Act further to suspend the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and France and the dependencies thereof."

The Resolution was referred to a Committee of the whole House for to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the resolution submitted some days since for amending the stamp act so as to abolish the offices heretofore established for stamping vellum, parchment, and paper, and establishing one general office at the seat of government for that purpose.

Just as this Resolution was taken up in the Committee, a message was announced from the President of the United States, to receive which the Speaker resumed the chair, and read the same. The message contained a letter from the President, inclosing one from Mr. Randolph, a member of the House from Virginia, informing the President that he had been insulted and maltreated by some officers of the Army or Navy, he knew not which, but one of them was known to Mr. Christie, who was present: the mal-treatment was said to be on account of certain expressions used by him in the Committee of the whole House on Friday last while Mr. Nicholas's Resolution for disbanding a part of the army was under discussion. As a Representative of the people he demanded the satisfaction due to his official capacity.

Mr. Kittera moved its reference to a select Committee.

Mr. Randolph hoped it would not—It was very far, he said, from his expectation, when he addressed the President of the United States on the subject of the abuse he had received, that he would have referred the letter to this House, because he considered it would not provide a remedy for the evil, otherwise he should have made an immediate application to the House. He did not wish on his account any thing to be done by the House which did not belong to it. He was opposed to it as a bad precedent, which might at some future time be prostituted to purposes injurious to the country. He had conceived the power of the Commander in Chief of the Army was adequate to afford a remedy sufficient to restrain men under his command from giving such a personal abuse and insult. He disclaimed all desire that the House should establish any improper measure merely to protect his individual person from insult or danger.

Mr. Hartley signified a desire that it should be referred to a committe of privileges, as in the case of Randal and others, where a member of the House was insulted. Whereupon Mr. Kittera withdrew his motion, and it was changed for a reference to a Committee of Privileges.

Mr. Randolph again opposed the reference.

Mr. Kitchell hoped the gentleman who had received the abuse, would consider that it was not merely personal to him, but a breach upon the privilege of a member of the House. He conceived this privilege was defined in the Constitution of the United States. A complaint had been made, which was properly referred by the President to the House, for their investigation in some mode or other. He conceived this had been the uniform system of proceeding heretofore.

Mr. Sewall said, that as the President had submitted the subject to the attention of the House he conceived it had a sole jurisdiction over it.—On the other hand, the gentleman himself declaimed all desire for its legislative consideration. He thought that a sufficient reason for its reference to a Select Committee, but whether to a committee of Privileges or not, he would not say. It certainly was the province of the House to protect its own members, and how far its attention was necessary in this affair, that committee could report.

Mr. Nicholas said, whatever might be the apprehensions of his colleagues as to the extension of the power of the House, he did consider it the duty of the House to consider and investigate a breach of Privilege on any of its members. If there was no safety, no right for the members publicly and freely to debate on any subject, they might as well leave their seats and go home. He hoped the gentlemen would see a propriety in the reference.

Mr. Champlin said, if he had received what he considered an insult in his public capacity, he should not have submitted it to the President of the United States much as he respected him. It might be a matter of delicacy in the gentleman himself, not to urge an examination, but Mr. C. hoped the House would consider every member in the House implicated. He had no doubt but the President viewed it as a Constitutional question with which he thought he had no right. The liberty of Speech was particularly guarded in the House, and could be protected only by it; no branch of the government be conceived, could interfere with its powers. He considered it a duty incumbent upon him as a Representative of the people to vote for the complete investigation of the business.

Mr. Kittera again changed the motion for a reference to a select committee.

Mr. Dana thought the President had nothing to do with it, except any future resolve of the House should with his aid in the execution of their will. He was fully persuaded that it alone rested with the House to consider the business, and to send it any where else was to give up the independence of the Legislature, as it regarded its own members. The President had justly considered himself as the guardian of the Constitution, and had wisely marked the line of distinction between his authority as Commander in Chief of the Army, and the privilege of a member of Congress. The House had a right to take cognizance of the complaint, and judge the merits and demerits of it, agreeably to the state of facts which might appear.

The motion for its reference to a select Committee was carried nearly unanimously, and seven members appointed conformable thereto.

Some opposition was made about the middle of the discussion as to the mode practised of reading and discussing a message during the sitting of the Committee of the whole—it was observed as the most regular mode, that if a message was received which it was necessary to proceed on immediately, it would be more consistent with good regulations for the Committee to rise, and obtain leave to sit again after the message was dismissed. This mode was adopted in the present instance, and the committee sat again at the conclusion of the observations, when it immediately rose and reported the Resolutions.

Some objections were made to the Resolution in the House by Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Hartley, and answered by Mr. Harper.

The Resolution was carried 47 to 32—and the Committee of ways and means instructed to have a bill brought in conformably thereto.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the bill to reform the superior Court in the Territory North-West of the Ohio.

The subject underwent a considerable discussion; at length the Committee rose; and on the question whether it should have leave to sit again, more observations were made. Leave was given at length.

Adjourned.

Apprentices' Indentures
for sale at this Printing-Office.

European Accounts

SWITZERLAND.

October 19.

COPY of a DECLARATION made by his Imperial Majesty, of all the Russias, to the Germanic Empire.

"HIS Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, ever animated with zeal for the cause of sovereigns, resolved to put a stop to the ravages and disorders which have been spread by the impious government which France groans; to the removal of which being fully determined to dispatch his land forces to the support of the sufferers, to restore Royalty in France without, however, permitting any partition of that country; to establish the ancient forms of government in the United Netherlands, and in the Swiss Cantons, to maintain the integrity of the German Empire, and to look for his reward in the happiness and tranquillity of Europe; Providence has blessed his arms, and hitherto the Russian troops have triumphed over the enemies of throne and social order.

"His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias having thus declared his views, and the principles by which he is guided, addresses the declaration to all the members of the German Empire, inviting them to unite their forces with his to drive their common enemy as speedily as possible, and found on his ruins permanent tranquillity for themselves and their posterity.

"Should his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias perceive that they support his views, and rally around him, he will, instead of relaxing his zeal, redouble his exertion, and not sheath his sword before he has seen the downfall of the Monster, which threatens to crush all legal authorities. But should he be left to himself, he will be forced to recall his forces to his frontiers, to give up a cause so badly supported by those who ought to have the greatest share in its triumph.

"Gatschina, 15th Sept. (O. S.) 1799.

BERNE, October 21.

The Executive Helvetic Directory, to the Citizens composing the municipality of Zurich.

Citizens,

In place of receiving from Gen. Massena a satisfactory reply to its protests and protestations on the subject of the forced loan which he has demanded of you, the Executive Directory learns that a like sum has been demanded of the commerce of Berne.

It enjoins you, citizens municipal officers, under your personal responsibility, under pain of being considered as traitors to your country, to refuse not only all ulterior payment of the sum demanded made upon you, but all negociation or even to speak upon the subject.

The Executive Directory expects that no motive will lead you to dispense with the execution of this order, and that you will have the energy to persist.

LONDON, November 8.

A letter from Hamburgh, dated the 26th ult. says, "The ex-director, Barthelemy, who has been here for some time past, in a state of great privacy, has, since the departure of the constituted authorities of the French republic, appeared much in public; he yesterday dined with Mr. Pitcairne the American consul.

Six thousand French troops, says the Paris papers, were sent into Genoa by Championet.

Nov. 10. Preparations are in considerable forwardness for an expedition, whose success will be a deadly stroke to the powerful, though at present inactive, marine of the enemy.

The French government, we are informed, have caused it to be intimated to the senate of Hamburgh, that on receiving a contribution of 12 millions of livres, they will forgive the insult done them in the surrender of Napper Tandy and his associates. A less sum, it was believed, would be accepted, and amity restored, through the agency of citizen Rheinhard, the French minister of foreign affairs, who is represented as much attached to Hamburgh, from having resided there and having married the daughter of a physician named Rumarus, who still practises in that city.

The new French army of the North is rapidly forming in Brabant; it is to consist of two divisions of 12,000 men each; the one to be encamped near Antwerp, the other on the Meuse. Bonnonville had the inspection and organization of it.

IRELAND.

It is confidently reported, and we believe with truth, that marquis Cornwallis has intimated to government, that a considerable reinforcement of troops will be requisite in Ireland. The number is stated to be no less than 15,000 men. This affords an additional proof how unfavorable to this country are continental wars and foreign expeditions. How could 15,000 have been sent to Ireland, if the expedition to Holland had so far succeeded as to have required constant supplies of men, and had received the destined reinforcements. The prudence of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, in thus providing for the security of the sister kingdom, deserves the greatest praise.

Circumstances require the utmost attention to Ireland. While unhappily there are many so deluded as to consider our enemies their allies, it is necessary to take every precaution both to prevent assistance being communicated, and to render it unavailing. Now eight thousand prisoners are to be given up to man the fleets of France (perhaps of Spain) greatly superior to what ever must be employed to watch the naval oppo-

tions of the enemy. There is no doubt of the bourage of our navy, but every man muſt wiſh that the enemy's fleets may be better watched than they have been. The ſyſtem of blockade is either in itſelf defective, or by ſome mismanagement it has proved inſufficient. If the French intend to make any diverſion in Ireland, they will do it ſoon, and we ought to be prepared, as well to fruſtrate the execution of the deſign as to render it abortive, ſhould an invaſion actually take place.

DUBLIN, October 24.

A curious circumſtance, of the truth of which I am perfectly aſcertained, took place on Tuesday evening. At an early hour the caſtle gates were cloſed, as in the moſt alarming days of conſpiracy and treaſon, which preceded the late rebellion, and the garriſon had orders to be in momentary readineſs, if called upon. That diſturbance of ſome kind, if not inſurrection, in the city, was apprehended by government, may be collected from ſuch circumſtances. It is reported beſides that upwards of 40,000 of the peaſantry have been within a ſhort time, miſſing from the country parts of the kingdom.

Domeſtic Intelligence.

NEWPORT, January 7.

Communications by Samuel Brooks, maſter of the American ſhip Eagle:

On the 2d inſt. arrived here, the ſhip American Eagle of Boſton, Samuel Brooks, maſter, in three months from the iſle of Rhe.—Left there the brig Mary of Boſton, J. Southworth, maſter, releaſed. Left at Rochelle the ſhip Columbus of New-York, J. Skinner, maſter, releaſed, but not yet in poſſeſſion of the maſter. Theſe veſſels have been detained in France from eighteen months to two years, in which time their expences have amounted to nearly the value of veſſels and cargoes—and after ſuch long detention, and enormous expences, their releaſe is much indebted to the exertions of Mr. V. Dupont, whoſe attention to the American intereſt in France, merits the thanks of every American.

HARTFORD, [Connecticut] January 13.

UNITED STATES DIRECT TAX.

We are informed that in the towns of Somers, Ellington, Willington and Bozrah, on the firſt day ſet by the collector for paying the tax, almoſt the whole ſum due from thoſe towns was paid. The collection in the ſtate, as far as we have heard, proceeds without difficulty, and the tax is paid without murmuring, except here and there a place, where every thing good is always grumbled at. Let ſuch places follow the example ſet them by the above towns, feel grateful to the government which protects them, and cheerfully pay their mite for its ſupport.

BALTIMORE, January 14.

The commercial embarraſſments throughout all Europe have not been without their effects in this country, and unfortunately, from the enterprize and induſtry of our merchants, and the immenſe quantity of property exported during the laſt year from this port, amounting to nearly 17 millions, our city, it is to be feared, will very ſenſibly feel the ſhock, if not be a great ſufferer. To check the progreſs of diſtreſs, a meeting of the Bank and Inſurance Company Directors was held laſt evening, and a plan, worthy the generous and patriotic promoters adopted, with promiſes to afford ſuch relief as will, no doubt, ſupport the credit of our city, and effectually aid an induſtrious, reſpectable, though unfortunate part of the community.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.

The legiſlature of Maryland, has paſſed an act for dividing the counties of that State into diſtricts, for holding diſtrict elections, in order to avoid the inconvenience ariſing from an election being held at one place only in each county—that the full, free, and fair voice of the people may be expreſſed in the choice of the functionaries of government. The counties are divided into three, four, and ſome into five diſtricts—that of Baltimore is laid off in ſeven excluſive of the city, which is divided into eight.

They have alſo paſſed an act to incorporate a ſociety for the maintenance and education of poor female children by the name of the Benevolent Society of the City and County of Baltimore.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

Extract of a Letter from Havannah, dated Dec. 9, and received via Baltimore, by the Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette.

"The old game of French piracy is recommencing in this iſland, as the expiring effort of a people who are beginning to experience heavily the execration and indignation of the whole world—and who therefore begin to think, that what remains to be done under the infernal ſyſtem of the French Republic, muſt be done ſpeedily.

"Some time ſince, ſeveral faſt ſailing American veſſels were purchaſed in this place, and under ſuch ſuſpicious circumſtances, that no doubt remained of the purpoſes to which they were to be applied; and I believe that Mr. Morton, your conſul, very early appriſed government thereof. We continued for ſix or ſeven weeks without any public veſſels on this ſtation, (the French piracies, I ſuppoſe, viewed as deſtroyed in this quarter)—and the French was encouraged to proceed in their preparations. They experienced ſome difficulty in not being able to produce to the government here any regular Commiſſions: but a cartel lately at length arrived from the Cape, which brought the neceſſary papers, made out by Deforneaux at Guadaloupe, but no doubt, in conjunction with Roume, the French Agent at the Cape—and when the General Pinckney returned to this ſtation, a ſchooner mounting 14 guns was nearly ready to ſail. The Norfolk, Capt. Bainbridge, ſoon after appeared to take the command in this quarter. The French, notwithſtanding, perſevered; and the captain of the ſchooner declared on all occaſions he would ſoon be at work, and that he would take either of the American Brig, ſingly! On Saturday laſt he accordingly went out of port, (the Pinckney alone being off,) and we were all on tiptoe-expectation for the fight.

"The pirate ſtretched out in the offing with the apparent intention of waiting for capt. Howard, who immediately bore down for him; but on the Pinckney approaching pretty near, the ſcoundrel wore round and ſneaked into port, under the guns of the caſtle!!!

"The Pinckney paſſed her within muſket ſhot, and her people to ſhew their contempt of the gaſconading pirate, manned the yards and gave three cheers.

"The Spaniſh Governor ſhortly after ſent an officer to the Conſul requeſting that he would order the Pinckney to keep farther off, and in the cruiſing limits, Mr. Morton replied, that the American officer would do his duty; but that his excellency could not expect they would ſhew the uſual moderation and reſpect, when contending with an openly declared pirate, &c. who had received ſo much patronage. Thus matters now reſt. Other veſſels are now fitting out; but by the activity of captains Bainbridge and Hayward, we do not apprehend much injury from them.—The Norfolk went a few days ſince to convoy ſome veſſels to windward, and we hourly look for her return; we are alſo looking for another public veſſel.—I forgot to mention to you, that while the Norfolk was in port getting ſupplies, two of her men deſerted; and on being cloſely purſued afterwards by the Conſul, took refuge on board the French privateer; but the Conſul immediately applied to the government, who ordered the neceſſary guard, and the men were taken out of the privateer and delivered over into his charge. The Governor is diſpoſed to do RIGHT on moſt occaſions; but the French ſtill retain too ſtrong an influence."

COUNTERFEITS.

The Caſhier of the Bank of Albany has informed the Caſhier of the Bank of New-York, that counterfeit Twenty Dollar bills of the Albany Bank, are in circulation.

The ſhip Gadſon, of Charleſton, had been condemned at Halifax, together with her cargo, except ſome rice and tobacco. The cargo was eſtimated at 120,000 dollars.

Pittsburgh, February 1.

DIED, at Lancaſter, on the 20th ult. THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſq late Governor of Pennſylvania.

Among the earlieſt patriots in our revolution Mr. Mifflin took an early and decided part—he formed and commanded the firſt company that paraded in arms and uniform in the ſtate of Pennſylvania—At Cambridge he acted as Quarter Maſter General, and ſoon after was appointed Major General in the Army of the United States.—In the memorable winter of 1776, by his example and ſpirited harangues to the people he greatly aſſiſted in collecting that force which enabled General Waſhington to face the enemy and produced the deciſive advantages at Trenton and Princeton.

He had the honour to be preſident of Congreſs in 1783, when General Waſhington reſigned to that body at Annapolis, his commiſſion of Commander in Chief.

After the deceaſe of Dr. Franklin he was elected preſident of the Supreme Executive Council, and preſided in the Convention that framed our preſent State Conſtitution——during the conſtitutional period of nine years he faithfully adminiſtered the government of Pennſylvania, having been three times elected to that important office.

He had his foibles! But his errors were not thoſe of the Heart—Humane, liberal, juſt, and honourable, he was by an extenſive acquaintance beloved and reſpected. Poſſeſſing a ſoul ſuperior to *little* reſentment and *low* revenge; he diſdained the thought of driving from office, men who at elections were known to have oppoſed his views. Himſelf a ſoldier, and no *Poltroon*—he had a feeling for thoſe his companions in the hour of adverſity and danger—It was his pride, *not baſely to ſpurn them from his preſence*, but to recollect and reward their ſervices.

On Thurſday morning laſt, departed this life, Mrs. GRAY, conſort of Mr. William Gray, of this Borough.

The following Anſwer of the Senate of this State to the Governor's Speech, we are informed, has paſſed that body, and was to have been preſented to the Governor on the 20th ult.

To Thomas M'Kean Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

SIR,

THE ſentiments you announce, and the motives which you profeſs in relation to the high and reſponſible truſt committed to your adminiſtration, are ſuch as have afforded ſatisfaction, and claimed the reſpect of the Senate of Pennſylvania.

With principles thus correct, and views thus laudable, we had a momentary hope that a correſpondent conduct would have followed; and that by a manly and noble policy, the ſpirit of party and political diſcontent which now divides our ſtate and threatens its peace, would have been removed, and tranquility again reſtored. Under theſe impreſſions, and with diſpoſitions to relinquiſh perſonal conſiderations when the public good required, we were willing to forgive, and if poſſible to forget the language uſed by you in your anſwers to ſundry addreſſes on your election to the chief magiſtracy—you there beſtow on thoſe who oppoſed your election the moſt opprobrious epithets, and aſcribe to them the moſt wicked deſigns—We ſincerely lament that the ſame ſpirit which dictated theſe anſwers has marked your official conduct—A great number of reſpectable characters have been removed from office, againſt whom no other blame reſts, than the exerciſe of their rights, as freemen in oppoſition to your wiſhes; amongſt theſe are a number of the moſt meritorious officers and ſoldiers engaged in the eſtabliſhment of our independence.—They were ſelected by your patriotic predeceſſor as deſerving their country's favour and Gratitude.—The ſmall rewards beſtowed have, for the exerciſe of a right which their lives were riſked to ſecure, been by a ſingle breath deſtroyed.

Affecting as the conſiderations are, the operation which a ſyſtem of this kind muſt have on the principles of our Republican Government, has produced ſtill greater concern—our Conſtitution ſecures the right of ſuffrage; and it will be to no purpoſe that our laws are framed to guard againſt undue influence in our elections, if fear on the one hand, or the hope of reward on the other, be ſuffered to govern in the exerciſe of this right—if oppoſition to a ſucceſsful candidate be conſidered a ſufficient ground for the removal of an officer, and zeal in his favour regarded as the chief qualification in a ſucceſſor, there is much reaſon to believe that this evil exiſts.

Whilſt our oaths, our honour and our intereſts impoſe on us the ſacred duty of co operating in all meaſures tending to the intereſts and happineſs of our conſtituents, they alſo impel us to bear this public teſtimony of our diſapprobation of a meaſure which in its conſequences will be deſtructive and ruinous to Republican principles.

Let brotherly Love continue.

THIS was the admonition of Paul to the Hebrews. Some of the followers of Chriſt concluded that they were under no natural or moral obligations to render any ſervices to thoſe who had not embraced chriſtianity. They ſuppoſed that a difference in ſentiment rendered them enemies, and diſſolved all thoſe relations which exiſted between them as members of one great family, and as the children of the ſame parent. The Apoſtle Paul, who was fully acquainted with the extent of our ſocial duties, found fault with their intemperate zeal, and, in the words of our text, inculcated brotherly love. He admoniſhed them to practiſe every ſocial virtue to their fellow creatures without reſpect to their religious tenets—*let brotherly love continue.* At the preſent time this admonition may not be unſeaſonable. Such is our political mania, that man is become the enemy of man. Forbearance is no longer conſidered a virtue, and charity is become an obſolete term. If our neighbour differ from us in political ſentiments, though on the moſt unimportant point, we aſcribe the variation to a wilful perverſeneſs and wickedneſs of heart—we pronounce him diſhoneſt, and ſhun him as a perſon infected with a contagious diſtemper; we think, that if he had examined a certain fact with the ſame cool deliberation and impartiality that we did, he muſt have ſeen it in the ſame light. Such is our unbounded ſelf love, that we view ourſelves out of the reach of prejudice and error, all our motives are pure, and all our actions praiſe worthy. Every partiſan you converſe with will give you full proof of the truth of theſe obſervations. You might conclude from his, inſolence, illiberality and arrogance, that he had the credentials of his infallibility in his pocket. If this then be the true ſtate of the caſe, will the admonition of Paul to the Hebrews be unſeaſonable or inapplicable.—Should not brotherly love, mutual forbearance, and charity, which is the band of perfectneſs, be inculcated. Before we accuſe our neighbour of diſhoneſty and perverſeneſs, let us examine whether our own conduct be unexceptionable—let us retire into ourſelves and weigh our motives, and the grounds of our opinions. Who amongſt us can ſay that he holds his political ſentiments from deduction alone—that he is uninfluenced by intereſt, early habits, or ſituation in life? It is worthy of obſervation, that we are moſt violent in matters of leaſt importance. A ſpeculative queſtion has divided families, and engendered alienation in the kindeſt boſoms.

Let us view for a moment the honeſt and impartial enquirer, who thinks, examines, and judges for himſelf; he proceeds with timid ſteps to explain the immenſe chain of events and conſequences, nor is he ſurpriſed when he is told that another perſon of uncommon purity of motives has from the ſame data drawn different concluſions. He puts himſelf in the place of his adverſary, reconſtructs his arguments, and ſupplies his omiſſions—he does not conſtrue any miſtake of his opponent into a defect in the cauſe. If upon a nice weighing of evidence he concludes that he is right and his adverſary in error, he does not deem him a fool or a wicked man, but continues to cheriſh that *brotherly love and charity* which the Apoſtle recommends.—He ſays with the old philoſopher, *truth lies at the bottom of a well and few have drawn her up.*

Ye who think, examine, and judge by proxy, who are *as wells without water, as clouds that are carried with a tempeſt*, read this eſſay with attention, remember the ſalutary admonition of the prophet, be ye not like horſes and mules without underſtanding.

The Lay Preacher of the Weſt.

To be Let for one or any term of Years, and poſſeſſion given the firſt day of April next.

THAT well known TAVERN, the ſign of the *Indian Queen*.—Alſo, a large Store room in the large brick houſe at the corner of Front and Market ſtreets, formerly occupied by David Wallace, where immediate poſſeſſion may be had. For terms apply to *John Park*, or the ſubſcriber near Pittſburgh.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 29, 1800.

Baltimore Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 18.

It was rumoured in town yeſterday, that the 3d had deſcended to the tomb of his anceſt

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated Jan by 22.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Phoenix, arrived this day from Cork, which he left on the 27th November, informs us, the remainder of the Britiſh troops which duke of York left in Holland, arrived at Y mouth on the 12th. That the Ruſſian tro from Holland are arrived at Guernſey.—That French republic have declared war againſt H burgh.—That an extenſive and very formid expedition is fitting out in France to go aga Ireland; and that on the 29th of Novem the Phoenix fell in with and was boarded the French privateer Scipio, which had be on a cruiſe 10 days, the captain of which formed that he had taken three very valu Britiſh merchantmen belonging to Liverpool, of which was called the Molly.

We are credibly informed, by a gentle from New York, that Mr. Dupont, form French conſul at Charleſton, had arrived at place from Newport, where he, and a num of French citizens had arrived in a cartel f France. It is not however underſtood that Dupont is charged with any official commun tion for our government. He and his fel paſſengers it is ſaid, ſeek in this country enjoy that tranquility which is unfortuna baniſhed from Europe.

Governor Rutledge of South Carolina, di Charleſton, on the eleventh inſtant.

The brig Pinckney has arrived at Charle in diſtreſs, from her ſtation off the Havanna

A large Engliſh merchantman valued at 000 dollars, has been lately ſent into the Ha nah, by a Spaniſh 74 and a ſloop of War.

LONDON, November 5.

BUONAPARTE.

Late laſt night we received the Paris pa to the 9th inſt. but their contents are of no portance, when compared with the two graphic diſpatches which arrived by expre let the papers. According to theſe diſpat an extraordinary and moſt unexpected RE LUTION has taken place at Paris, evid brought about by Buonaparte. The follo is the

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH

of the 12th of December.

"The Councils have been tranſferred t Cloud. Barras has given in his reſignation. onaparte commands in Paris. Moreau mands the guard of the Directory. Paris is quil. Every one is pleaſed."

Second TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH

Received at Gravelines, on the 13th inſt. at night.

"Buonaparte is General of Paris. M commands the guard of the Directory. Council of Five Hundred is at St. Cloud. ras has given in his reſignation and all is quil in Paris. Orders were alſo given to late the news."

November 16.

The following additional intelligence we rec this morning from Deal—We give the letter batim.

DEAL. NOV. 15.

"There have arrived ſome French offic They are ſaid to have brought ſome propoſ to government. They ſtate that a counte volution has taken place, and that the Di ry have fled from Paris. Buonaparte has red for Royalty, and has taken the comma the Royaliſts."

GLASS MANUFACTO

THE proprietors of the *PITTSBU GLASS WORKS*, having procu ſufficient number of the moſt approved Eur Glaſs-Manufacturers, and having on hand a ſtock of the beſt materials, on which their men are now employed, have the pleaſu aſſuring the public, that window glaſs of perior quality and of any ſize, from 7 by 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxe taining 100 feet each, may be had at the ſh notice. Glaſs of larger ſizes, for other pu may alſo be had, ſuch as for pictures, glaſſes, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kin of any quantity may alſo be had, togethe pocket flaſks, pickling jars, apothecary's furniture, or other hollow ware, the wh leaſt 25 per cent lower than articles of be quality brought from any of the ſea ports United States. A liberal allowance will be on ſale of large quantities. Orders from chants and others will be punctually attend on application to *JAMES O'HARA* or *R CRAIG*, or at the Store of Meſſrs. *FRA* and *SMILIE*, in Market Street, Pittſburgh January 29, 1800.

BLANKS

Of any kind may be had at Printing Office, on ſhort not

Juſt arrived, and for Sale a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT,

At James O'Hara

Pittſburgh, Sept. 19.

Foreign Extracts.

PARIS, October 20.

Military Force of the Republic.

Message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred.

Citizens Representatives,

THE Legislative Body, by their act of the 23d Fructidor, having fixed the number of officers of all kinds and ranks, to be employed in the 8th year, rendered it necessary to reduce the number of those actually employed.

But this law, which was to be put in force in the beginning of Vendemaire, having been published only in the course of the Complementary days, it was impossible to put it in execution at the appointed time.

The Executive Directory must likewise observe to you, that its execution at present is attended with great difficulties. The object of the Legislature was to reform the expences in this department, and to simplify the organization of the armies, and to diminish what was superfluous and unnecessary.

But their intention, however, was not to arrest by a precipitate an operation the course of our victories, and to sow the seeds of discord or confusion, of disasters and vexation, and thus to replunge the country into that state of trouble, from which it was delivered by such efforts. It was not their intention to close the fruits of victory, so hardly earned and so dearly bought. They could not see that new circumstances might require a different system.

In fact, since that period, the tranquility of the West, so long troubled, so far from being re-established, has been succeeded by open rebellion. The increasing audacity of the Brigands has required an augmentation of our forces within those parties, as well as in several other departments affected by similar disorders.

The rebellion extinguished in the South, still continued to inspire alarm, till powerful reinforcements imposed tranquility, and their presence will be necessary till the last root of the evil be eradicated.

The organization and the expence of putting in activity the auxiliary battalion requiring the employment of a number of reduced superior officers. The employment of more general officers was likewise indispensible to superintend the levy of 40,000 horses lately decreed.

The previous to this period very slender forces had been necessary in different quarters; but unforeseen attacks made it requisite to multiply and support various points of defence, particularly in Holland, on the borders of the Rhine, and the principal fortresses which were exposed.

In a word, circumstances have been such, both in the interior and exterior, that it was necessary to charge our forces, and to call more officers into employment.

But it be considered, then, that this reduction is proposed at a moment when so much exertion is required, its impolicy will be obvious. Such a measure would both throw the army into confusion, and interrupt the course of our victories, of importance since they had to repair disaster. If it be considered, that a disorganization, easier felt than explained, you will be convinced that the execution of the law is inconsistent with the public safety and interest. Indeed, in order to enable it to take effect with all the requisite prudence and sufficience, time must be given to weigh claims, to obtain information, to appreciate services, &c.

The Directory, therefore, propose to you to defer the Execution of the above law till the following year.

They at the same time cannot conceal that in the reduction proposed by the law there are great difficulties in some points which should be removed. The Directory do not exactly know how far they may extend, but they will take a proper opportunity of communicating the result of their information.

(Signed) COHIER, President.
LAGARDE, Secretary.

October 28.—A number of Russians have been cut off in their retreat across the mountain of Bregenz. About the middle of the ascent of this mountain, seven and eight men were found in the snow, who had perished from the severity of the cold, and some times as many horses. It was impossible for us to go higher on account of the snow, but it is probable that thousands of dead bodies will be found in the spring, when we can proceed to the summit.

We hear from the Hague, of the 23d instant, that it has demanded of the Batavian Government to fit out and equip the whole French Army employed for the services which it has rendered Holland. Only 10,000 men of this Army will remain in Holland, the remainder will proceed to the Rhine. The Generals also make similar demands for indemnifications, which it will be impossible to refuse them. The two French Directors do not agree; both have demanded their dismission.

The Executive Directory have received from Italy at Massena a very detailed account of the operations of the Army in Switzerland, from the 15th to the 13th Vendemaire last. We remark in the following paragraph, which is, as it were, the details of the whole battle of 15 days, upon a line of more than 60 leagues in extent, against the combined armies, conducted by experienced Generals, most of whom are of high reputation, occupying positions which were deemed impregnable. Such have been the operations of the army of Helvetia.

Three Armies beaten and dispersed; 20,000 prisoners; more than 10,000 killed and wounded; 100 pieces of cannon, 15 standards, all the enemy's baggage, 9 of their generals killed or taken—Italy and the lower Rhine disengaged, Switzerland liberated, the traces of the invincibility of the Russians obliterated;—Such has been the result of these combats.

Philadelphia, January 10.

A PROCLAMATION
By the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States have this day Resolved "That it be recommended to the People of the United States to assemble on the twenty-second day of February next, in such numbers and manner as may be convenient, publickly to testify their grief for the death of General *George Washington*, by suitable eulogies, orations and discourses, or by public prayers," and "That the President be requested to issue a Proclamation for the purpose of carrying the foregoing Resolution into effect." NOW THEREFORE, I, John Adams, President of the United States of America, do hereby PROCLAIM the same accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Philadelphia, the sixth (L. S) day of January, one thousand eight hundred, and of the Independence of said States the twenty-fourth.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

JOHN HOUSEHOLDER,
TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the business of a Taylor in the house of James Fleming, opposite to Mr. M'Gee's, in Front street, where those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and the work done in the neatest and cheapest manner.*

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1800.

TO LET,

TWO Rooms on the first floor, and two up stairs, and a convenient cellar, fronting the Diamond, and almost opposite to the Market house, it is an agreeable situation for a private family. Also, to Rent for a term of years, a piece of Ground for building on, adjoining the above, well situated for business of any kind, particularly a merchant. For terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, January 20 1800. 3m.

Strays.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the bank of the Ohio, opposite Pittsburgh, a Bay MARE, about 11 years old, 13 hands high, two saddle marks on the off side, & a few white hairs on the near side, a small star on the forehead, and a few white hairs on the near fore foot. The owner is desired to come, prove, property, pay charges, and take her away.

EMAS MICHEL.

Jan'y 24—1800.

Came into the inclosure of

the subscriber, living on the bank of the Ohio opposite Pittsburgh, a mouse coloured MARE, 4 or 5 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, has on a small bell, and a brass buckle to the bell strap.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM TIDD.

January 24, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber living two miles from Robinson's ferry on the Allegheny, a black Mare Colt, about two years old, no mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PHILIP GABLE.

January 13 1800.

Notice to Creditors.

THE creditors of the subscriber are requested to take notice, that he has applied to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Fayette, for the benefit of the act of assembly passed the 4th day of April 1798, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and their honours have appointed the fourth Monday of March next, for the hearing of him and his creditors, at the Court House in Union Town, when and where they may attend if they think proper.

CHARLES M'CUE.

January 13, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh and two from Gordon's ferry on the Monongahela, a small sorrel HORSE, with a patch in his face, and a small bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOSEPH BARNET.

January 14, 1800.

TO BE LET,

and possession given the first of April next.

THAT noted TAVERN, the sign of General Butler, in Pittsburgh. The House is large and commodious, the Stables excellent, and the stand equal to any in the town. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

MARY MURPHY.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1800.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive, and that the subscribers, authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 11, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among "the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described namely, 'beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the said river to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; then along the line so run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned,

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

William Christy

RETURNS *his sincere thanks to his Customers for the favours received, and has just to observe to* THOSE *who yet remain* INDEBTED *to him, that it is necessary* THEY *should settle their Accounts without any further delay, as all unsettled Accounts on the 20th of February next, will then be put in suit.*

Pittsburgh, 9th January, 1800. F10

One Hundred Acres of Land,
To be Sold.

SITUATE *on the Franklin Road, 55 miles from Pittsburgh, and 13 from Franklin. The road from the Allegheny to Meadville crosses at this place. The situation is well calculated for public business, particularly a Tavern. The Land is good, and the Houses are good for that part of the country, and 12 acres of clear land thereon.—An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN, jun'r.

Jan. 9—1800.——t.f. *on the premises.*

WILLS'S,
Boot and Shoe Factory,
MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ON political themes I shall not speak,
The cause of Crispin I do undertake;
Come all you jolly crafts assist my song,
To you ingratitude that doth belong.
Since for your sakes, shopmates, such pains I take,
I write for yours as well as other's sake,
My number shall applause receive from you,
When I inform you why so much I do,
To your assistance then, with speed I hie,
And to assist you do sincerely try.

All you that dwell around, ye friends of mine,
Accept my thanks, believe you'll grateful find,
Your shoe-maker, for past indulgence give,
While you hold out, I'll gratefully receive,
In turn for which, I'll join my art and skill,
With all my best exertions, nor will not fail,
To assort my shop with leather, boots and shoes,
Both fine and coarse, for mens and ladies use,
Though 'ere so good the wares, I'll sell them low,
For cash, or produce I will let them go.
Come on ye Jurs who doth work neat & sound,
Of such for you a plenty shall be found.

January 22, 1800.

Five Thousand Acres
Virginia military land Warrants

to be Laid between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, to be Sold, a great bargain.

Enquire at the office of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Nov. 7. 1799. t.f.

A Donation Tract, No. 57.
For Sale

CONTAINING 500 acres of excellent land lying on Shenargo, a branch of Big Beaver Creek, surveyed for Captain *James Montgomery*. For terms, apply to

Adamson Tannehill, esq Pittsburgh—or
James M'Gee, *William Meet*, } Philadelphia

Dec. 14 1799. tf3

New Tavern at Chilicothe.
Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the sign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of said Town, where Travellers and others may be supplied with every thing necessary for their accommodation, and supplies for their journey thro the wilderness.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittsburgh did, on the 20th day of November last, make an assignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all persons against paying any debts due to the said Larwill to any other person than the subscriber residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1798.

Unseated Lands.

THE *owners of Unseated Lands in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said Lands for the Years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798 are paid into the hands of* JOHN WILKINS, *Esquire County Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of February next, they will be advertised for sale as the law directs.*

EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM DUNNING, } *Commissioners.*
JAMES ROBINSON,

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1799. 3m.

Public Notice.

THE subscriber having explored the Land laid off for satisfying the Warrants due to *Officers* and *Soldiers*, who served in the war between the United States of America and Great Britain—proposes to locate WARRANTS to the best advantage, on being allowed a reasonable compensation. He will attend at Philadelphia at the time of locating; and as not less than 4000 acres can be registered or located, he will receive any number of Warrants less than that amount, and class them with others, so as to make up the quantity required.

HE ALSO

Proposes to attend on the Land immediately after locating, and shew any section in which he may be employed.

Letters or *Warrants* addressed to Alexander Addison, esquire, *Pittsburgh*, or Mr. Alexander M'Laughlin, merchant, Pittsburgh, until the 1st day of February next, or to the subscriber at Washington, (Pennsylvania) any time previous to the 17th December—and from that day until the 12th day of February next, at the post office, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

November 16, 1799. 1. F. 12.

Stray Hogs.

CAME to the *plantation of the subscriber on the first of August last, living in St. Clair township, Coal Hill, six* STRAY HOGS—viz——1 black Barrow marked two slits and two under bits—1 white Boar and 1 white Barrow, no marks—2 Barrows; the one black and the other white, nigh ears cropped, slit and under bit in the off ears—1 blue and white Boar, nigh ear cropped, two slits and under bit in the off ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CHARLES SMITH.

January 9th, 1800.